

# THE MAN.

NO. 52—VOL. II.

NEW YORK, JULY 17, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## LEGISLATION IN RHODE ISLAND. FOR "THE MAN."

MR. EDITOR—I am a native of Rhode Island, and casting my eye over a Bristol paper the other day, my attention was arrested by the following paragraphs in a report of legislative proceedings. To me they display so reckless a course of mal-legislation that I was tempted to cut them out, and hazard a passing remark or two on them. Universal suffrage is still a stranger to the State; and those who may be called on to risk their lives in defence of the property of the State, are not yet deemed worthy to choose their own legislators—and although labor is the source of all wealth, yet the laborer is denied the right to say how the taxes shall be applied that are levied on the fruits of their labor!

Mr. B. Hazard from the Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the City Council of Providence on the subject of equalizing the representation of this State, and the petition of Charles Randall and others on the subject of an extension of suffrage, &c., moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that the subject be indefinitely postponed.—Motion carried.

The petition and resolution of the Convention held in Providence on the 22d day of February last, on the subject of a Constitution, on motion of Mr. B. Hazard was indefinitely postponed.

The "common people," those who earn the bread they eat, wish a Constitution, and want to have a voice in the laws by which they are to be governed, the impudent varlets! Let them be "indefinitely postponed." But here is something that can be passed—it is a bill to tax the people for the benefit of Yates & McIntyre—a plan to pick pockets legally if not genteelly—blacklegging, gambling—on a large scale.

A bill from the Senate, granting a Lottery to Yates & McIntyre, was called up and passed in the House.

Here are the tricks and knavery of Bankrats to be exposed—they will catch it, I guess—let's see:

In the afternoon the House, after disposing of a large number of private petitions, took up the bill, introduced by Mr. B. Hazard, for preventing usury in Banks.

A resolution was adopted appointing Richard K. Randolph, Esq., a Commissioner to visit the several Banks in this State, with full power and authority from the Legislature to inquire into all violations by said Banks of the laws of this State relating to usury.

In the Senate, the resolution was laid upon the table. The General Assembly adjourned about half past 7 o'clock, P. M., to meet in Providence on the last Monday in October.

Aye, Bankrat influence in that Senate, as in the U. S. Senate, was too strong to suffer any investigation in the mode of conducting the robbing and taxing privileges granted them by the Legislature. Workmen of Rhode Island, are you content to keep your necks longer in the yoke of your taskmasters? One year's unanimity in well directed efforts would place you in the ranks of freemen—would make you of as much importance as the unsouled clods of the valley, which are represented, while that finer clay into which "God breathed the breath of life," after being fashioned in the image of its maker, has been so long left unrepresented!

### A WANDERING BROTHER.

GRANT THORNBURN.—*Fraser, Regent-street.*—We have here the autobiography of the original Lawrie Todd, in one volume. We may as well transcribe the title-page, which is not a little curious in its way—"Forty year's Residence in America; or, the Doctrine of a Particular Providence exemplified in the Life of Grant Thornburn (the original Lawrie Todd.) Seedsman, New York. Written by himself. With an Introduction by John Galt, Esq." Truly it had been well if our pious author had been content with that record of his really extraordinary career which Mr. Galt had given to the world under another name; for our seedsman shines not in the book-making craft. He is one of the most narrow-minded, self-sufficient Scotchmen we ever met with. His religion sinks into fanaticism—his shrewdness is mere selfishness. Grossly ignorant, vulgar and purse-proud, he labels the American character in one breath, and, in the next, insults the English, though he is himself an English-born subject, and can hardly

have failed to have observed that the land of his birth (and we blame him not for being proud of Scotland) has risen to wealth and happiness through its Union with England. Money, and the means of making money, and how to save money, even by going to Church, seem always uppermost in his thoughts; while his ideas of "the Doctrine of a Particular Providence" are gross as were those of Huntingdon, the coal heaver; for instance, we find him representing Eternal Providence as specially interposing its aid to effect the payment of one of his bills as a seedsman! What impiety! The leg-of-mutton story was not much worse than this. Among the characters introduced in the volume are Thomas Paine and William Cobbett, both of whom are, of course, represented in an invidious light—the one being a Freethinker, the other a Republican, and neither a Scotchman. Grant Thornburn rejoices in American triumphs over British seamen and soldiers—his own countrymen—yet he does not like Americans, although he has grown into opulence among them. Oh, no; they have too much liberty; they are too democratic, and the great prosperity of America is not owing to her free institutions, but the extent of her territory, the fertility of her soil, and the favorable nature of the climate. How happens it, then, that many a nation as happily situated as America, as far as the gifts of nature are concerned, presents, under the opposite circumstances of irresponsible Government, the soul-sickening sight of bloated luxury for the few, and squalid misery for the many—"a land of tyrants and a den of slaves?" But it is mere folly to argue with this fanatical seedsman. As a literary production, his book is beneath contempt; witness at pages 237, 238 and 239, the insertion, as actual historical facts that occurred in America, of the old Joe Miller joke of the Scotchman who "dreamed a dream," worse than the breaking of his own leg on the death of his mother, that he was at home again; and the equally threadbare story about the "apartments to let," and the damsel who was "to be let, Sir, ALONE!" There are, it is true, some shrewd observations in the book, but few of them are free from the taint of fanaticism, or of vulgar prejudice. Some of the best of the anecdotes have found their way into the public papers—as amusing trifles they deserved as much; but, taken as a whole, the book is really contemptible.—*London Weekly Despatch.*

### THE GOLD LAW.

AN ACT concerning the Gold coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Gold coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: each Eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure Gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard Gold; each Half Eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of pure Gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard Gold; each Quarter Eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains of pure Gold, and sixty-four and a half grains of standard Gold; every such Half Eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such Quarter Eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said Gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of full weight, according to their respective values; and when of less than full weight, at less values proportioned to their respective actual weights.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all standard Gold or Silver deposited for coinage after the thirtieth day of June next, shall be paid for in coin under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury within five days from the making of such deposit, deducting from the amount of said deposit of Gold and Silver one-half of one per centum. Provided, that no deduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all gold coins of the United States minted anterior to the

thirty-first day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the better to secure a conformity of the said gold coins to their respective standards as aforesaid, from every separate mass of standard gold which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody, a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved shall be assayed under the inspection of the officers, and at the time, and in the manner now provided by law, and, if it shall be found that the gold so assayed, shall not be inferior to the said standard hereinbefore declared, more than one part in three hundred and eighty-four in fineness, and one part in five hundred in weight, the officer or officers of the said mint whom it may concern, shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and if he shall so decide, the said officer or officers shall be thereafter disqualified to hold their respective offices: Provided, That, in making any delivery of coin at the mint in payment of a deposit, the weight thereof shall be found defective, the officer concerned shall be responsible to the owner for the full weight, if claimed at the time of delivery.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the thirty-first day of July, in the year of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

CUSTOMS IN CANADA.—The traveller in the Lower Province of Canada has, no doubt, frequently observed in front of a dwelling house a long red pole, serving to designate the residence of a militia officer. It is the custom of the country, to present a soldier with a flag staff not less than a hundred feet high as soon as he obtains an epaulette.

A Canada paper states that:—"According to the custom of the country, Capt. Singer, a resident of St. Philippe, was presented on Tuesday, by the company of Militia which he is newly appointed to command, with a new flag staff one hundred feet in height and a very beautiful ensign."

If Captain Singer does not appreciate this elevated testimonial of the respect and affection of the soldiers under his command, he can lay little claim to the character of a man of exalted feelings. The Canadians must evidently be a high minded people.

The same paper which gives this account also states that high mass was performed in a Canadian Church in honor of the captain's appointment, so that spiritual as well as temporal rewards crowd thick upon the rising military chieftain.—*Times.*

THE ANACONDA that swallowed a fowl and woollen blanket, on the night of the 30th of June, has appeared to be in good health ever since. On Tuesday the 8th inst. a fowl was given, which he swallowed yesterday morning; at 10 o'clock he manifested uneasiness, and in a few minutes he disgorged the last fowl, which was considerably digested, and then the blanket, which was but little altered in appearance, and will be kept as a curiosity in the Museum.

Just received yesterday morning at the Museum, from South America, a living Boa Constrictor, of uncommon brilliant colors, the only one we have ever received alive from that country.—*Mer. Adv.*

FARMERS—LABORERS—keep hold of your HARD DOLLARS. "No knowing what a day may bring forth." When you get GOLD OR SILVER in your pockets keep it there. "A word to the wise is sufficient." *Western Hem.*

MELANCHOLY.—On Thursday last, while Mr. Jacob Krebs, jr. a son of Jacob Krebs, was engaged in harvesting for Mr. Benjamin Pott, he drank very freely of cold water when in a heated state, and immediately expired.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*



THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17.

As we have now engaged Carriers for all parts of the city, persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

## CAUSES OF THE LATE RIOTS.

The Journal of Commerce of yesterday has an article assigning seven causes of the late riots, which we think it is worth while briefly to notice.

1. *The indiscreet zeal of the abolitionists.* On this point we need not enlarge. The evidences of the fact are before the eyes of the whole community.

"The indiscreet zeal of the abolitionists" may have been a cause of the riots, but it was no excuse for them. Men have a right to advocate a cause with what zeal they please, and if abolitionists might be put down by mob law for advocating their cause with zeal, mob law would soon become the only law of the majority on any question in politics or religion.

2. *The course pursued by some of the newspapers.* While it cannot be expected that newspapers should withhold their comments from matters so thrust upon their notice as the proceedings of the abolitionists have been, it can and ought to be expected, that they will abstain from appeals to mob violence. Such appeals we regret to say, have been made, in a manner perfectly intelligible to those upon whom they were intended to operate. Take for example the following, from the Courier and Enquirer of Monday, 14th inst. at the same time bearing in mind that it was but the sequel of a series of most inflammatory paragraphs, which had appeared in successive numbers of that paper, calculated to arouse the indignation of the rabble against the abolitionists:

"On the whole, we trust the immediate abolitionists and amalgamators will see in the proceedings of the last few days, sufficient proof that the people of New York, have determined to prevent the propagation amongst them of their wicked and absurd doctrines, much less to permit the practice of them. If we have been instrumental in procuring this desirable state of public feeling, we take pride in it. Let our political opponents make the most of the avowal."

For the countenance and encouragement afforded by the Courier, the rioters have manifested a becoming gratitude. We are credibly informed that after the sacking of Mr. Lewis Tappan's house on Thursday night, some one shouted, "Three cheers for Colonel Webb!" which were promptly rendered.

The Times of Friday had a paragraph quite worthy of being associated with the one last quoted; though on Monday its article breathed a spirit more congenial to a government of laws.

We are sorry to add, that in our opinion the influence of the Commercial Advertiser has gone decidedly to encourage the rioters, though, we are sure the Editors had no such intention. [We are not quite so sure of this.]

3. We mention as a third cause, the spirit of *aggravation and infidelity.* We put these things together, because they generally go together. It was noticed as a fact full of instruction, that last Sunday night, when many of the churches and lecture rooms were closed for fear of the mob, Tammany Hall was brilliantly lighted up for the meeting of infidels, who carried on their mummery without the slightest apprehension of danger.

The buildings which have been attacked, are six churches, (belonging to four different denominations;) one school-house, occupied as a church; three houses of Clergymen; a house and store occupied by Elders of churches; and a number of houses occupied by colored families. Thus, with the exception of some colored persons, the vengeance of the mob has been exclusively directed against churches, ministers, and elders. At the sacking of Mr. Tappan's house, a fellow was heard to say that every rascal of a church member ought to be thrown off the dock; or to that effect. We think therefore we see inscribed on the banner of this guilty throng, ENMITY TO THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

The Editor of the Journal of Commerce must have a fertile imagination. Fifty churches, at least, were lighted up as usual on Sunday night, yet because one meeting of infidels was held "without the slightest apprehension of danger" on their part, he infers that the mobites were actuated by "enmity to

the cross of Christ;" and that, too, after charging the Editors of the Courier and Commercial (both of whom profess to be pious Christians) with being the principal instigators of the riots. The Transcript ascribes quite a different character to the mob, and with much reason, as will be seen by an extract from that paper in our columns today.

4. The fourth cause we shall mention is the *impunity of the rioters at the late election.* The success of the mob then, and the cheap bought fun they had at the expense of the watchmen and police, has emboldened the present gang to try the same experiment. We hope the magistrates will see the necessity of inflicting severe punishment upon all who are convicted.

We hope so too, that those who sent Bank wigs into the Sixth Ward to insult the electors of that ward, and who broke open the arsenal, may take warning should they be inclined to a repetition of such criminal proceedings.

5. *The actors behind the scene.* We suspect that it will prove that these riots were premeditated—not perhaps in all their details, but in the gross—and that a number of men claiming to hold a respectable rank in society, were privy to them several days before they occurred, if not the chief instigators of them.

We should not be surprised were it proved that Southern money had had its influence in producing the disturbances.

6. A cause which greatly contributed to swell the ranks of the rioters, was the desire of plunder. From the character of several of the persons arrested, and other circumstances, we conclude that the whole thieving population of the city were eventually concerned in these riots. We infer it also from the fact, that in the destruction near the Five Points, plunder went hand in hand with the work of demolition or invasion.

7. Efforts were made to connect other causes and interests with this movement, such as the "State prison monopoly," and some others; but, so far as appears without success.

The following decidedly expresses our own sentiments:

Finally, we remark, that when reason again takes the helm, instead of passion, prejudice, or phrenzy, the outrages of the past week will be denounced by every friend of the constitution, every lover of order and law, every tolerant man, every humane man, and above all by every Christian. What! has it come to this, that in free America, men cannot express their opinions, because the whole community almost, holds to opposite opinions! Or admitting that no sentiments may be uttered but such as the majority approve, are an infuriated mob to act as censors of the pulpit and the press? Are they to do it, not by tearing down arguments, but by demolishing churches and dwellings—by turning the city into a scene of anarchy and confusion—in short, by acting like devils incarnate in the shape of men? God forbid. Sooner will we fight the battles of the Revolution over again, or dive into the recesses of the wilderness, where we can think, speak, and act, according to the dictates of our own judgments, right or wrong, provided we violate no law. And so will say every freeman, worthy of the name. So would have said the Pilgrims, the Huguenots, and every other genuine aspirant after liberty. This doctrine of muzzling the lips or the press, by anything more than the influence of public sentiment, will never do. It is a doctrine much better fitted to the latitude of St. Petersburg than of New York: to the darkness of the middle Ages, than to the nineteenth century.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The New-Haven Columbian Register makes the following remarks on publishing the late speech of Mr. Benton:

"We publish to-day Mr. Benton's Speech, which followed Mr. Taney's late Report on the state of the revenue for the last and present quarter. It is the most cutting reproof to the panic-makers we have yet seen. It is so difficult for us to find place for long speeches, that we went through with this, endeavoring to find some useless matter which could be omitted. But we could only dismiss a few lines, being a sentence or two from distress memorials—an allu-

sion to an attempt to get up a distress memorial in St. Louis, its failure, and the general failure to press the panic to or beyond the Mississippi—and a hint public lands. He claims that the enormous amount received for public lands is proof that the price of them ought to be reduced, as a measure of relief to the people of the new States. Now we think the present rapid sale of lands is proof that the price should be increased rather than reduced. The lands are now evidently purchased to a great extent by capitalists, on speculation. The reduction of price would not benefit the poor and worthy actual settler in the least: it would only benefit the men of long purses, who would purchase largely, hold on a few years, and sell to the actual settler at exorbitant prices. We believe that the United States government, instead of reducing the price of lands, and throwing them into the hands of speculators, should be sparing of their sales, even at the present enormous price of \$1 25 per acre, and retain a part of the national domain for ages to come, for the accommodation of the poor but honest and actual settler. These land speculators are in great danger of becoming half as wicked as the stockholders and managers of the U. S. Bank. Mr. Benton is a man of talents, and his remarks are a palpable hit at the panic makers; but for disinterested patriotism, we have long doubted whether he far exceeds the character of Lafayette."

We are glad to see the subject of the Public Lands discussed, believing it to be even a more important one than the subject of the Bank. We think the price of the public lands ought to be reduced, though the amount received for them is no consideration with us: they ought to be reduced, because there is a surplus of mechanical laborers, and because therefore the wages of mechanics must continue to be reduced unless that surplus can be employed upon the land. But the lands ought not to be sold to speculators, or to any but actual settlers, nor should any possibility be left for speculating in land. We think with the Columbian Register, that to reduce the price of the lands without destroying the business of land speculators, would be worse than useless. These sharks now prevent the actual settler, in nine cases out of ten, from obtaining land at the government price, and they would do so with still greater facility if the price of the lands were reduced and they left free to continue their speculations.

More distress and pressure in the money market.—"The books of subscription to the new Bank at Buffalo, closed on the 3d inst., when \$1,213,000 were subscribed to a capital of \$400,000."—Times.

This may prove that there is no "distress in the money market," but it does not show that there is none in the market of labor. Bad laws may have thrown large masses of wealth into the hands of a few persons, and it is quite natural that these persons should desire to increase their wealth by sharing in the profits of every new monopoly. We are surprised that a republican journal should exult in the announcement of a fact like the above. It would be a much better sign for the people if the stock of the newly chartered monopolies could not be made up: it would show that undue wealth had not been amassed by the few at the expense of the many.

NEW FERRY TO BROOKLYN.—A special Committee of the Board of Assistants to whom this subject was referred, have reported in favor of establishing a new Ferry from Whitehall Slip in New York, to the foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn, and selling the lease of the same for ten years to the highest bidder at public Auction. The subject is to be made the special order of the day for the next meeting.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen on Monday evening passed a resolution to institute an enquiry into the late fire in Pearl st. and ascertain whether the buildings destroyed had been legally constructed.

A petition is before the Common Council for a Rail road in Broad Street.

A Committee of the Board of Assistants have reported against extending Albany st. through Trinity Church Yard to Broadway. We thought this matter was disposed of long ago; and that the street was to be made.—Jour. of Com.

Mr. Van Buren reported (Van Buren) any rate w he could o toast tran in Virginia these repo By the uncompro United S ple dema We sho ments co

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**MR. VAN BUREN AND THE BANK.**—It has been often reported (says the Journal of Commerce) that Mr. Van Buren was in favor of the U. S. Bank, or at any rate would be disposed to lend it his support if he could obtain support in return. The following toast transmitted by him to a Jackson dinner party in Virginia will show how much ground there is for these reports.

By the Hon. Martin Van Buren—Unqualified and uncompromising opposition to the Bank of the United States—The interest and honor of the people demand it.

We should like to know Mr. Van Buren's sentiments concerning State Banks.

The Democratic Chronicle, a paper which has been published in this city for some months at 2 cents a number, has been discontinued. It contained too many unpaid advertisements, involving a useless expenditure for paper, to be profitable to the publisher.

#### FOURTH OF JULY TOASTS. AT PHILADELPHIA.

Edmond Barrington. Paper Money: The worst enemy of productive industry; giving to irresponsibility corporations the power of raising or depressing its value, as may best suit the speculating schemes of those who control them.

Robert Allen. The Senate of the U. S.: An Augean stable, that must be cleaned for its filth and corruption.

James Simpson. The Gold and silver Bills: measures approved of by the whole people, passed for their sole benefit, in defiance of interested shin plaster advocates, and cent-per-cent shavers.

John Clark, jr. Amos Kendall: The true friend of the President, and therefore denounced by the golden collar party of the bank.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—Launch of Mr. Lamar's Iron Steam Boat.—Agreeably to notice given yesterday morning, at half past nine, Mr. Lamar's Steam Boat was launched from the ship yard of Mr. John Cant, and the first iron steamboat ever built in the United States floated on the bosom of the Savannah. She glided amid the cheers of a vast concourse of spectators who had assembled to witness the novelty of an Iron Boat. The plates were cast in England, and imported last winter by Mr. Lamar, and they were put together under the superintendence of Mr. John Cant. She is a beautiful model of a boat, and sat as lightly on the water as a duck. Her draft of water will be very light, and this is the grand desideratum. If this boat succeeds, and there is no reason why she will not, the people of Georgia will be indebted to the enterprize and public spirit of Mr. Lamar for pointing out a new method by which the many streams which intersect their State, which are now useless for ordinary steam boat navigation, will be converted into navigable high-ways. The draft of iron boats is much less than that of wooden ones of the same dimensions, that they will have a great advantage over them during those months when the Rivers are low.

Just as the boat touched the water, with all due ceremonies, it was christened the JOHN RANDOLPH.—Georgian.

**CORONER'S CASES.**—The Coroner was on Tuesday called to view the body of an unknown man found in the water at the foot of Dover street. He appeared to have been drowned several days. Verdict, "accidentally drowned."

A male infant was found at the intersection of Greenwich street and the Great Kiln Road, dead, and appeared to have been abandoned by its unnatural parents.—Times.

A youth of 15 years of age, while bathing in the Ohio on the 26th ult. was drowned. He was the son of Mr. Corbin, of Cincinnati. On the following Sunday night, a boy named Joseph Wallace, aged 15, while bathing was also drowned, thus making two victims in the short space of three days.

Somebody has hoaxed the New York Gazette, and Mercantile Advertiser, with "particulars" of the manner in which the "decapitation" was done—and which these papers publish as authentic. People here laugh at the cunning of the rogue who could so cleverly impose upon them, as truths, such villainous lies.—Boat. Trans.

**THE FIRST MOB.**—We are informed by a gentleman who was present at the attack on Lewis Tappan's house, that we have underrated the character of the gentry who composed that mob. He assures us they were very different from those by whom the succeeding mobs were composed—being men of excellent standing, among which were sundry members of churches, and particularly one DEACON. Now we should not have suspected this, that one pious man would prey upon another; or that any man, having any particular claim to respectability, would be found engaged in the lawless act of breaking open a man's house and destroying his property. But as we are assured this absolutely was the case, then it follows that we have wronged the loafers, idlers, and vagabonds, in laying to their charge what was actually done by deacons, church members, and such like friends of order, law, and gospel.

Thus having restored the character of the first mob, and rescued the idlers, loafers, and vagabonds from the imputation of having first led the way in acts of lawless violence, let us look for a moment at the glorious example set by those honorable mobocrats of the first water. They went and destroyed Mr. Tappan's property, and then, having won sufficient laurels, concluded to rest from their labors—to go quietly to bed and do no more mischief. But they had set an example to others which they were not slow to follow. It was a fine thing to have such respectable, pious, and honorable men for exemplars in the way of violating the laws; and they cried hurrah, and fell to with might and main to imitate their betters. "Let us do our share of the business," said they. "Why should we be squeamish about injuring the citizens, when the citizens themselves do not hesitate to injure one another?"

Thus they reasoned. The example had been set from a high quarter, and they were apt scholars. They wanted an excuse for mischief, and they had got it. Such was the glorious effect of the example of the first mobocrats. But seeing their pupils pursuing the matter further than they had intended, they began at length to be exceedingly alarmed, and to wish to put a stop to it. A stop has been put to it, thanks to the vigor of the authorities and the spirit of the citizens who are opposed to mobs; but the glory of having set them agoing, if our new information be true, belongs to those honorable and pious men, the deacon and his compeers.—Transcript.

#### DEATHS.

July 14, Edmond Dwight Lyman, late of Troy, N. Y. eldest son of Joseph Lyman, of Northampton, Mass.  
July 15, after a short illness, Mr. John M. Willard.  
November last, Capt. Samuel Holmes, Jr. of New York, formerly of Massachusetts.

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVED.

Swedish ship Preciosa, Molien, from Rio de Janeiro.  
Austrian brig Baron Radlejevitch, Tankovich, Trieste.  
Brig Commerce, Tallman, Guayama, 12 days.  
Brig Susan, Prince, Port au Prince, 10 days.  
Brig Emerald, Weldon, 9 ds fm Havana.  
Brig Antioch, Leonard, St. Croix, (W. E.) 12 days.  
Brig Mary Averill, Stone New Orleans, 28 ds.  
Brig North, Terrill, Baltimore, 4 ds.  
Pilot boat Savannah, White, Savannah, 5 days.  
Schr Esther Gordon, Rogers, Philadelphia.  
Schr Robert Rowland, Emerson, New Orleans, 22 ds.  
Schr William Norris, Mather, Philadelphia.  
Schr Diana, Smith, Philadelphia.  
Schr Victoria, Hopkins, Virginia, 4 days.  
Schr President, Kirkland, Alexandria, 4 days.  
Br brig Vuton, Daily, 18 ds fm Palmouth, Ja.  
Brig Try, —, 8 ds fm St Johns.  
Schr Benj. Grither, Kean, 4 ds fm Richmond.  
Schr U. States, Prescott, Edenton, N. C. 4 ds fm the Bar.  
Schr Thaddeus, Bedell, 2 es fm Norfolk.  
Schr Catherine, Beal, 6 ds fm Richmond.  
Schr Estel & Son, Baymore, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.  
Ship Philadelphia, Morgan, fm London and Portsmouth.  
Steam Packet William Gibbons Penoyer, fm Charleston.  
Schr Alert, Robinson, 10 ds fm Lubec.  
Schr Sally, Vinney, 3 ds fm Sandwich.  
Schr Thomas Wynn, Brickhaus, fm Washington, N. C.  
Schr Navigator, Balway, 5 ds fm Plymouth.

##### CLEARED

Brig Wm. Taylor, Hoey, Savannah; Schrs. Eclipse, (Br.) Robson, Cumberland, N. B.; Saml. L. Southard, Sharp, Wilmington, N. C.; Carolinian, Bedell, Norfolk; Select Williams, Richmond; Attalla, Dyer, Ellsworth, Me; Little Mary Ann, Pascal, Philadelphia.  
Ship Havana, Lane, Havana; brigs Lavinia, Tisdale, Portsmouth, N. H.; Corsair, Byram, Bath; Adeline, Moore, Leghorn; barque Princess Royal, Scott, Quebec; schrs Hornet, Pitts, Richmond; Angelica, Clefford, Boston.

**JUST RECEIVED,** and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 27½ cents.  
Jy 14

Our friends, who are personally known to us, are invited to recommend suitable persons as agents of the Man, in the principal cities and villages having a daily communication with New York, where the paper is not already introduced. We hereby return our thanks for what has already been done in this way.

A few extra copies of this paper containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, are for sale at our office.

#### INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

##### RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 ¾ per cent.	
2000 ¼ do.	
5000 ¼ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on.  
my17 tf

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**—Lost on Saturday evening, on the stoop of 147 Leonard street, a small Pocket Book containing between Ninety and a Hundred Dollars, the exact amount not known; with a Note payable to Patrick Brady, five days after date, signed by Barney Machin, Thomas Bede, John Machin, and Jam s Murphy, and other small papers. Any person having found said Pocket Book and its contents shall receive the above reward by returning it to Edward Sherlock, 145 Leonard street. The money is the property of poor man.  
Jy15 3t\*

**G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER.**—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market; and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (Jy11 tf)

**UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,** 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing. This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. Jc26tf

**DAVID B. COOK & C. MORMAN, MERCHANT TAILORS,** No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed.  
Jy9 tf

**TWO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.**—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 58; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.  
N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my24

**REMOVAL.**—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall st. corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual.  
my19 tf

**GOUGE ON HANKING.**—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street  
Jc2



## INDIAN SERENADE.

Awake thou sweet flower of the forest, awake!  
Ere the sun-beams of morn o'er the glad hills shall  
break;

Wild bird of the prairie, awake from thy dreaming,  
For the star-beams of night around thee are gleaming.

Awake! oh, awake! thou with eye like the fawn,  
As he skips o'er the hills at first opening dawn;  
For thy light, airy form is sweet to my view,  
As the flowers that kiss the bright morning dew.

Awake! oh, awake! for thy music voice is sweet,  
The echoes that fly o'er the plain love to greet:  
My joyful heart leaps at the glance of thine eye,  
As fountains gush forth at the bright morning sky.

Awake! oh, awake! for the breezes that fly  
Along the bright hills, in music but sigh;  
From the far distant rock the waterfall's song,  
Calls "with me haste away," soft sweeping along.

Awake! oh, awake! from thy undisturbed rest,  
Wild bird of the forest! where joy fills thy breast,  
Thy smile lights my eye, as the sun-beams that play  
On the rill's sparkling wave, bright glancing away.

But when dark gushing tears bedim thy bright eye,  
And gay dreams of joy from thy glad spirit fly,  
Dark shadows of grief o'er my sad bosom sweep,  
As the tempest clouds fly along the bright deep.

The blue rolling sky, with the frolicsome earth,  
And the wandering clouds may laugh in their mirth;  
But no thrill of joy to my sad heart is known—  
Like the desolate birds I wander alone.

The glittering stars gem in vain the bright night,  
For the light of thine eye is veiled from my sight;  
Wild bird of the prairie, awake! oh, awake  
From thy long dreaming sleep, or my sad heart will  
break.

**HOW TO SLEEP COMFORTABLY.**—Man is more the child of habit than any other creature, and the study of it is curious and interesting. I knew a man, Adam Neil, who went into Edinburgh as an apprentice to an apothecary; and his circumstances compelling him to take the cheapest lodgings he could get, he took a room above a smith's which no other person would take, at two shillings a week; but what with the continual pelting on the stithy, and the roar of the bellows and fire, poor Neil could get no sleep, nor, when his landlady or any other body entered the room, hear a word they said; and in consequence, he got a habit of speaking so loud, that even in the shop his voice was heard through all the street. Every night and every morning poor Neil cursed that smithy, and his great ambition on earth was to be enabled to change his lodgings. He got at length a superior situation, and the first thing he did was to change his lodgings, and take two elegant rooms in Richmond place, after having occupied his old room for eleven years. But the eternal clink of the smithy was wanting, and not one wink could Adam Neil sleep in his new lodgings. For seven nights he declared, in my hearing, that he did not sleep seven minutes. He said he sometimes prayed and sometimes swore unto himself; but sleep had utterly departed from his eyes; so that on the eighth day he was obliged to go and beg his old lodgings back again, and there he still remained when I knew him, a rich, hearty, jovial, loud speaking old fellow.—*Sermons by the Eltrick Shepherd.*

**MINING.**—It is a most remarkable fact, that not only in hills and valleys, and from the plains, have the enterprising exploration of the tinners been conducted—some of the Cornish mines have actually been carried to a considerable distance under the sea; some of these submarine excavations, as described by Mr. Hawkins, display, in a striking manner, the effects of perseverance and the defiance of danger on the part of the miners; for instance, the noted mine of Huel Cok, in the parish of St. Just, which descends 80 fathoms, and extends itself forward under the bed of the sea beyond low water mark. In some places the miners have only three fathoms of rock between them and the sea; so that they hear very distinctly the movement and the noise of the waves. This noise is sometimes terrible, being of an extraordinary loudness as the Atlantic ocean is here many hundred leagues in breadth. In the mine, the rolling of the stones and rocks overhead which the sea moves along its bed, is plainly heard; the noise of which, mixed with the roaring of the waves, sounds like reiterated claps of thunder, and causes both admiration and terror to those who have the curiosity to go down. In one place, where the vein

was very rich, they searched it with imprudence, and left but four feet of rock between the excavation and the bed of the sea. At high water, the howling of the waves is heard in this place in so dreadful a manner that even the miners who work near it, have often taken to flight, supposing that the sea was going to break through the weak roof, and penetrate into the mine.—*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Manufactures and Metals.*

**FILIAL ACCOUNT OF ONE'S FATHER'S ATTRACTIONS.** Though my father was neither young, being 42; nor handsome, having lost an eye; nor sober, for he spent all he could get in liquor; nor clean, for his trade was oily; nor without shackles, for he had five children; yet women of various descriptions courted his smiles, and were much inclined to pull caps far him.—*Hutton's Autobiography.*

**A BEAR STORY.**—A bear, weighing 355 pounds, was killed on the 8th instant, near Liverpool, Pa. by the editor of the Mercury, printed at that place. He had him cooked for dinner!

The following *morceau* may be seen in a window not a hundred miles from the market-place, Sarum: Havannah Cigars, prime Dorset butter, superior cart grease, and depository for Bibles and Testaments. N. B. Brickdust, and mops.—*English Paper.*

The following account of the death of Mr. David Spellman, of Hagerstown, in consequence of heat and over exhaustion in the harvest field, is given in the last Torch Light:—On Tuesday last, Mr. Spellman went out of town to assist a relative with his harvest. In the evening he mounted his horse and started for home, a distance of little more than half a mile. Shortly afterwards, he was found on the road dead, having, it is supposed, fallen from his horse in a state of exhaustion, in consequence of the extreme heat, or from drinking cold water. Mr. S. was an industrious worthy young man, and has left a wife and two children to deplore his loss.

**DARING FEAT, AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.**—In Laurens street, near Spring street, yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, a child fell down a cistern, constructed in the shape of a jug, with a neck or entrance about three feet in length. The child had fallen in, and had floated under the sides of the cistern, when a person named J. A. Brown jumped in, made a dive, and succeeded in rescuing the child. The diameter of the cistern is not more than fourteen inches, merely large enough for a bucket. The child when brought up, was recognized by Mr. Brown as his own, although at the cry of "a child had fallen in the cistern," he knew nothing of it. It is the sixth being he has rescued in the course of his life from a watery grave. Where is the Humane Society? We recommend Mr. Brown as a proper subject of their favor.—*Star.*

**STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.**—About 200 girls of the Hancock School went to Hingham in the Gen. Lincoln, on Saturday last. They were accompanied by the preceptors and teachers. The excursion was delightful, and in the highest degree satisfactory to all. Capt. Beal, and Mr. Whitton, the acting director, were, as usual, polite and accommodating, and used every exertion to gratify and please the scholars. The music was excellent. The attentions of Mr. Strong rendered the visit of several hours at the Old Colony House, pleasant and agreeable. His hall was thrown open for the accommodation of the younger part of the visitors, and the dining table was furnished with the best viands and fruits. Never was host more successful in pleasing his guests than Mr. S. on this occasion. Many thanks are due to the three young ladies of the school, who so efficiently officiated as the Committee of arrangements.—*Boston Trans.*

An occurrence, similar to that at Toulon occurred a number of years since, at the Sandwich Islands, by which Captain Kendrick, an American Shipmaster, lost his life. Captain K.'s vessel was the first, or one of the first American vessels which visited these Islands. While she lay there, the anniversary of the Captain's birthday arrived;—and the master of an English ship then in the roads, being personally acquainted with him, resolved to celebrate the day.—He accordingly notified Bapt. K. of his intentions, and hoisted his colors:—this Capt. K. answered.—The Englishman then prepared for a Salute of cannon; on the first discharge of which, a shot, from a gun which was omitted to be drawn, struck Captain K. and killed him on the spot.—*Portsmouth Journal.*



**GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER,** 309 1/2 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated. N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers. je 9th

**PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.**—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufactory have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying anything with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufactory, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my 24

**WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BED STEADS.** Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufactory have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sacking similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufactory. my 24

**ROOF COVERING WITH TIN PLATE.**—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he attends personally to the business of covering roofs with tin. The great advantages of tin roofs are, that one half of the timber required for slate is sufficient—that when well put on, they will last from 80 to 100 years—that they are not at all liable to get out of repair, while the expense is about the same as for slate, and that the roof may be made flat, when necessary or desirable. The utility of this plan has been well authenticated by many gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have had buildings covered.

The public are particularly requested to call and examine his plan at 204 Canal street.

W. H. SWEET, 294 Canal st. my 16

**COBBETT'S WORKS.**—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	mh 11

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.**—W. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual.

my 24 W. H. SWEET.

**LIFE OF JEFFERSON,** with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je 2

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson

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